REMARKS

On page 2 of the Action, the drawings were objected to. In view of the objection, the specification has been amended to indicate the positions where the cross-section views of Figs. 4 and 11 are taken from.

On page 3 of the Action, claims 6 and 8 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, and claims 1-8 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Doveinis et al.

In view of the rejections, claims 1, 3, 6 and 8 have been amended, and new claims 9-11 have been filed.

As recited in amended claim 1, a guide system comprises a guide rail, and a guide slidably disposed in the guide rail. The guide rail includes a back wall, a pair of side walls extending from the back wall, and an opening between the side walls. The guide rail is arranged such that the opening faces a length direction of the vehicle.

The guide comprises a shaft to be attached to the window glass, a base slidably inserted in the guide rail to contact only one of the side walls and holding the shaft, a slider attached to the base member and slidably inserted in the guide rail to contact only the other of the side walls, and an elastic member disposed between the base and the slider for pushing the slider to the other of the side walls.

Namely, in the invention, the base contacts only one side wall, and the slider contacts only the other side wall. The elastic member disposed between the base and the slider pushes the slider to the other side wall.

In Doveinis et al., slider assemblies 30 are located in front and rear guide channels 26, 28. The slider assembly 30 includes generally trapezoidal shaped slider members 38, 40. A spring 84 is disposed between the slider members 38, 40 to rotate in opposite directions. Thus, as shown in Fig. 2, two sides of each of the

slider members 38, 40 contact side walls 32 of the channel. A stud 88 connected to a mounting plate 24 passes through holes of the slider members 38, 40, so that the window is directly supported by the slider members 38, 40 through the stud 88.

In the invention, the base contacts only one side wall, and the slider contacts only the other side wall. In Doveinis et al., each of the slider members 38, 40 contacts two side walls of the channel.

In the invention, the elastic member disposed between the base and the slider pushes the slider to the other side wall. In Doveinis et al., the spring rotates the slider members 38, 40 in the opposite directions, so that each of the slider members 38, 40 contact both side walls of the channel.

The features of the invention now recited in claim 1 are not anticipated by Doveinis et al.

Reconsideration and allowance are earnestly solicited.

Respectfully Submitted,

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